The Hong Kong Daily Press.

第三千六百六十八號 日廿七月七庚 年巳己治同 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY 4TH AUGUST, 1869. 二拜禮 英曆八月四十四 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

None.

Departures.

Aug. 4, DENIS, for Saigon.
Aug. 4, CECILIA, for Macao.
Aug. 4, CHOW-SYE, for Bangkok.
Aug. 4, BRILLIANT, for Tientsin.

Clearances.

OUTER HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, AUGUST 3RD.

Denis, for Saigon.
Cecilia, for Macao.
Chow Sye, for Bangkok.
Brilliant, for Tientsin.

Passengers.

None.

Reports.

None.

Auction Sales To-day.

None.

WANTED.

A SITUATION by a respectable middle-aged English Female, to take charge of children. No objection to proceed up the coast or to Japan. Address D. C., *Daily Press* Office.
1452 Hongkong, 29th July, 1869.

A GENTLEMAN is desirous to join another in renting a house of four or six rooms. Apply to W., care of *Daily Press* Office.
tf 1392 Hongkong, 17th July, 1869.

A GENTLEMAN is desirous to take Spanish lessons. Address C., care of *Daily Press* Office.
tf 1425 Hongkong, 26th July, 1869.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the late Mr. HENRY DAVIES MARGESSON, in our Firm, ceased on the 30th June last; and Mr. MORTIMER EVELYN MURRAY was admitted a Partner therein on 1st July.
MARGESSON & Co.
tf 1478 Hongkong, 3rd August, 1869.

MR. H. N. RICKERTZEN has been admitted a Partner in our firm from the 1st July, 1869.
ZACHARIAE & Co.
3d 1471 Hongkong, 1st August, 1869.

THE Undersigned has established himself as a General Auctioneer and Commission Agent, on the ground floor of the Hongkong Hotel, under the style of GUEDES & Co.
J. M. GUEDES, Jn.
tf 1098 Hongkong, 7th June, 1869.

MR. LEONHARD STAEL has been admitted a Partner in our firm, from this date.
HESSE & Co.
3m 1272 Hongkong, 1st July, 1869.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day Established myself at this Port as Public Tea Inspector and Commission Agent
THOMAS R. CHAPMAN.
3m 1126 Foochow, 10th June, 1869.

NOTICE.

I HAVE, this day established myself as a Public Accountant, Average Adjuster, and General Commission Agent.
C. LANGDON DAVIES.
tf 1243 Hongkong, 1st July, 1868.

MR. FRITZ RAPP has been duly authorized to sign our firm, per procuration, from this date.
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
tf 1166 Hongkong, 11th June, 1869.

NOTICE.

I HAVE established myself at Kobe and Osaka, as Commission Merchant and General Agent.
HENRY LUCAS.
tf 773 17th April, 1869.

NOTICE.

WE have this day admitted Mr. BENJAMIN E. GALE as a Partner in our firm.
FAWCETT & Co.
tf 643 Hongkong, 1st April, 1869.

FROM this date Mr. GEORGE E. LANE will act as Agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at this port.
GEO. F. BOWMAN.
tf 526 Hongkong, 15th March, 1869.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. EDWYN HENRY HOW in our Firm ceased on the 31st December, 1868.
Referring to the following notice of change in the Firm, the remaining Partner, Mr. W. P. GALTON, is authorized to settle all outstanding accounts.
E. H. HOW & Co.
tf 658 Foochow, March, 1869.

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto carried on by Messrs. E. H. HOW & Co., was on the 1st January, amalgamated with that of Mr. R. E. WESTALE, and will be continued under the style or Firm of WESTALE, GALTON & Co.
tf 659 Foochow, March, 1869.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM MAUNSELL REEVES is authorised to sign our Firm, per procuration.
WESTALE, GALTON & Co.
tf 660 Foochow, March, 1869.

THE TOURISTS' GUIDE.—POCKET FORM.
REDUCED PRICE $1.
Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.
Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts
The Daily Press Office.

ANDREW MILLAR, HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBER, COPPERSMITH AND BRASSFOUNDER, *Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane.*
tf 1020 Hongkong, 26th May, 1869.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

ICE CREAM can be had at the Hotel Bar every day, from 5 to 7.30 P.M.
tf 1013 Hongkong, 25th May, 1869.

FOR SALE.

(Under power contained in the Mortgage Deed),

AL these valuable Premises situate in Hongkong, abutting on *Queen's Road* on the South; and partly on the *Praya* on the North, formerly occupied by Messrs. SMITH, KENNEDY & Co., and now in the occupation of Messrs. E. SCHELLHASS & Co. The Premises are built on Marine Lot No. 101, and are held under Lease from the Crown for 999 years, subject to a Crown rent of £30, per annum. The Premises are spacious and airy, and the ground comprises an area of 14,400 square feet.

Also,

Those valuable Premises adjoining the above on its Western boundary, formerly in the occupation of the Asiatic Bank, and built on Inland Lot No. 514. These Premises are likewise held under a Crown Lease for 999 years, subject to a Crown rent of £24 10s. per annum, and the lot contains an area of 6,750 square feet.

The above valuable Property will be sold by Public Auction in Hongkong on some early day (of which due notice will be given), unless previously disposed of by private contract.

For further particulars, apply to
MESSRS. SMITH, ARCHER & Co.,
OR,
HENRY C. CALDWELL, Esq.,
Solicitor.
tf 1479 Hongkong, 3rd August, 1869.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th May, 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 25th July, 1854, and 31st December, 1866.

RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

PAID-UP CAPITAL,—
Francs 80,000,000.—£3,200,000.

RESERVED FUND,—
Francs 20,000,000.—£800,000.

LONDON BANKERS—
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

HEAD OFFICE: 14, RUE BERGERE, PARIS.
AGENCIES AT LONDON, MARSEILLES, LYONS, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, SAIGON, SAINT-DENIS, (ILE DE LA REUNION,) AND YOKOHAMA.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

THIS BANK issues Drafts on its Paris Head Office, on the UNION BANK OF LONDON, and on its Agencies in London, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon, and Yokohama, and on the principal places of Commerce on the Continent of Europe, India, America, China, Australia, &c.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, upon which no Commission is charged, and no Interest allowed.

BILLS on Europe, India, America, Australia, &c., &c., are purchased or remitted for collection.

LOCAL BILLS discounted, and LOANS granted on Merchandize, &c., &c.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available for the purchase of Merchandize in all parts of the World, on terms to be ascertained on application to the Manager.

E. DELBANGO,
Manager.

Offices in Hongkong:—
BANK BUILDINGS, QUEEN'S ROAD.
Hongkong, December, 1868. [799

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL $5,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—GEORGE F. HEARD, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—JULIUS MENKE, Esq.

George J. Holland, Esq.	A. Joss, Esq.
William Lemann, Esq.	J. P. C. Dammann, Esq.
W. H. Forbes, Esq.	Richard Rowett, Esq.
R. D. Sassoon, Esq.	E. R. Rollins, Esq.
Hormus N. B. Taylor, Esq.	

Managers:—
Hongkong—Victor Kresser, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
VICTOR KRESSER, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
tf 10621 Hongkong, 1st January, 1869.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Second Call of Twenty-five dollars per Share, on the Shares in the Capital of the Corporation, numbered from 20,001 to 40,000, inclusive, is payable on the 1st day of JULY next, at the Head Office and Branches of the Bank.

Interest at the rate of Twelve per centum per annum will be charged on the amount of all calls unpaid, and the other provisions of the 30th article of the Deed of Settlement of the Corporation will also be enforced in respect of Shares upon which the Calls remain unpaid.

By order of the Court of Directors,
VICTOR KRESSER,
Chief Manager.
tf 1141 Hongkong, 11th June, 1869.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for
GRANT'S TRANS-MONGOLIAN TELEGRAPHIC LINE,
VIA KIACHTA
Beg to state that Telegrams are always despatched once (and often twice) a week from Shanghai. Messages have been delivered in London within 18 days from date they left Shanghai, and therefore time could be saved by people patronizing the above line.
FESSELFELD & Co.
1m 1332 Hongkong, 9th July, 1869.

CONSULAR NOTIFICATION.

THE Undersigned having obtained the Exequatur of the Chinese Government at Peking to his nomination as CONSUL FOR THE NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION AT CANTON, hereby gives notice that he has assumed the duties of this office, and that all separate German Consulates at Canton will henceforth be discontinued.
CARLOWITZ.
Canton, 7th July, 1869.

NOTICE.

IN THE ESTATE OF DOUGLAS LAPRAIK, DECEASED.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of DOUGLAS LAPRAIK, formerly of Hongkong, and lately of Acton, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, one of the Executors in the said Will named, all persons indebted to the said Estate are hereby required to pay the amount of their debts forthwith. Persons having claims against the Estate are hereby required to send in particulars of their claims to the undersigned, at the Office of Messrs. DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., or to HENRY C. CALDWELL, Esq., Solicitor, on or before the 31st day of January, 1870, after which date no claims will be received or admitted.
Dated Hongkong, 9th day of July, 1869.
R. E. BAKER,
Executor.
tf 1342

VICTORIA FOUNDRY,
Spring Gardens,
ESTABLISHED 1857.

MCDOUGALL & CO., ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, SHIP'S SMITHS, and GENERAL WORKMEN.
Boilers made and repaired; for prices of New Boilers, apply at the Works, *Spring Gardens.*
5m 1275 Hongkong, 1st July, 1869.

W. P. MOORE begs to inform the Gentlemen of Hongkong, that he has secured the Services of Mr. J. R. Stutis, late of San Francisco, to assist him, and hopes by strict attention to Business to merit a continuance of their Patronage.
Hongkong Hotel Hair Dressing Saloon.
3m 1216 Hongkong, 22nd June, 1869.

LEONARD BARNES, GOVERNMENT UNDERTAKER,
(By appointment).
Funerals entrusted to his care will be properly and economically conducted.
Head Stones cut and erected.
Spring Gardens,
Opposite Messrs. Bull, Purdon & Co.
tf 755 Hongkong, 15th April, 1869.

Intimations.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, *Limited.*

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Second Call of $100 per Share will become due at the Office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on the 30th instant, where receipts for the payment thereof will be granted.

Interest at the rate of 12 % per annum will be charged after the above date.

N.B.—The Scrip receipts for the First Call, as well as those above referred to, will be exchanged for share certificates of the Company as soon as the necessary forms are received from England, due notice of which will be given to the shareholders.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
tf 1158 Hongkong, 14th June, 1869.

DR. VARNUM D. COLLINS, HOLDING a Diploma from the Philadelphia Dental College, resumes the practice of his profession at Hongkong: *Office and Residence, 59, Wyndham Street*; but patients visited at their homes if desired. All diseases of the teeth treated, and artificial work inserted on gold, silver, vulcanite and Allen's continuous gum.
tf 1150 Hongkong, 14th June, 1869.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

SAIL MAKING.

WILLIAM DOLAN having returned to Hongkong, has resumed his business of SAIL MAKING in all its branches, at his old place in *Dodsdell Street*, and solicits the patronage of the Public.

He has on hand a fine assortment of 8 and 10 ounce RAVINS DUCK, suitable for Boat Sails or Awnings.
tf 838 Hongkong, 30th April, 1869.

NOTICE.

MR. J. THOMSON begs to intimate that he is now publishing a series of 40 Views of Hongkong, price $25.
10 Views from plates 14 by 9
16 do. do. 10 " 8
4 small instantaneous subjects of Dragon Feast.
tf 1713 Hongkong, 10th September, 1868.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

THE management of the HONGKONG HOTEL has this day been placed in the hands of Mr. GEORGE E. POTTS, to whom all communications on the business of the Hotel should be addressed.
YEE-WO & Co.
tf 686 Hongkong, 1st April, 1869.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

THE Lease of the HONGKONG HOTEL having this day been transferred to me, the interest and responsibility of LEE-A-FONG ceases. The business as before will be carried on under the name of YEE-WO & Co.
CHUN-CHAN,
Lessee.
tf 688 Hongkong, 1st April, 1869.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to give notice that they have been appointed "Lloyd's Agents" for the ports of Tamsui and Keelung, in Formosa.
DODD & Co.
tf 1068 Tamsui, 28th May, 1869.

THE undersigned have established themselves at Pagoda Island, as Stevedores, Coal Merchants, Lumpers, and General Commission Agents under the Style and Firm of BROWN, KINTOW & Co.

The best tea Ballast and pure water from well at "Mingan Pass." Also, any other necessary procurable in the Foochow market, supplied at the most reasonable rates. Cargoes discharged or loaded, and teas carefully stowed by the ton.
BROWN, KINTOW & Co.
Pagoda Island, Foochow.
July 5th, 1869. [tf 1388

SELLING OFF AT COST.

DE SILVER & Co. being about to CLOSE their business, offer their Entire Stock at Cost, the same consisting of Ship Chandlery, including Rope, Hemp, Canvas, Oakum, Pitch, Bass's Ale, Guinness's Stout, and a large variety of Gilman's Stores. Bar Steel, Boiler Plate, Yellow Metal, Carbines, Pistols, Cartridges, Sulics, weighing 1lb. and Catties, Stores, large Cambooses, Lamps and Chandeliers. An assortment of entirely *New Styles* of Kerosine Stand Lamps, Ash Cars, Flat and Round Rubber Packing, &c., &c.
tf 1227 Hongkong, 1st July, 1869.

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL, HONGKONG.

TRUSTEES—
The Colonial Secretary,
The Honorable W. KESWICK, Esq.,
GEO. HEARD, Esq.,
The Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Company, (ex officio),
W. STANLEY ADAMS, M.D., *Resident Surgeon.*
Mr. YOUNG, *House Surgeon.*
W. PATERSON, Esq., *Hon. Treasurer.*

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

1st Class (Private Room),	per day,	$3.00
2nd " (2 Beds in each Room),	" "	$2.00
3rd " (Public Wards),	" "	$1.00

These charges are inclusive of all Medicines and Attendances, but exclusive of Wines or Articles not in the recognised Dietary Table.

All orders for Admission to Hospital must be countersigned by some responsible Person or Persons resident in the Colony.

(Patients are also admitted on Deposits at the following rates, renewable one day previous to the amount deposited having been expended:

1st Class	$60.
2nd "	$40.
3rd "	$20.

By order,
W. PATERSON,
Treasurer.
3m 1314 Hongkong, 1st July, 1869.

NOTICE.

STAG HOTEL.

THIS Establishment having been entirely Refurnished and much improved, was RE-OPENED for Business on Saturday, June, 12th.

J. DAILEY WATSON, in again taking charge of the above, begs to return his thanks to his numerous friends and the public generally for the liberal support he has received for the last ten years, and trusts that, by strict attention to cleanliness and the general comfort of his patrons, to merit a continuance of their support.

TERMS.

Tiffin	at 1 o'clock P.M.
Dinner	at 7 "

N.B.—Two of HARRIS's first class Iron BILLIARD TABLES.
J. B. WATSON.
tf 1152 Hongkong, 14th June, 1869.

E. AURBACH & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS & STOREKEEPERS,
NEWCHWANG.

BEG to call the attention of masters of vessels and others visiting that port, to their
EXTENSIVE ESTABLISHMENT,
replete with every Article of
SHIP CHANDLERY AND FANCY GOODS,
And towbish they have added a thorough
COPPERSMITHING BRANCH.
They have also built a commodious
BOWLING ALLEY and BILLIARD ROOM,
Furnished with complete apparatus, equal to any in the North of China.
6m 1120 Newchwang, 1st June, 1869.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction,
TO-MORROW,
the 5th August, 1869, at 12 o'clock,
At his Sales Rooms,
"COMMERCIAL BANK BUILDINGS,"—
200 Cases CLARET.
200 " Holland GIN, each 15 Bottles.
100 " OLD TOM.
White Lead, Zinc, Green, Red, and Black PAINTS.
10 Cases American TOBACCO.
150 Boxes Yellow SOAP.
A quantity of Fancy Toilet SOAP.
50 Dozen LAVENDER WATER.
200 Best Gilt MOULDING.
50 Dozen Cards Children's KNIVES, FORKS, and SPOONS.
10 " Silk UMBRELLAS.
4 Cases HAMS.
15 Picals COFFEE.
25 Gross Steel PENS.
Pocket KNIVES, SOAP, SUSPENDERS, GING. HAKE, &c., &c.
And,
For account of the concerned,
Ex ship *Cornwallendsire,*
More or less damaged by Sea Water.
1 Case, 25 Reams FOOLSCAP.
" 3 dozen Felt HATS.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
1483 Hongkong, 4th August, 1869.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on
WEDNESDAY,
the 11th day of August, 1869, at 12 o'clock, on the Premises,
By order of the Mortgagee, under a power of sale contained in the Deed of Mortgage,—
All that piece or parcel of GROUND, MESSUAGES, and PREMISES, with 15 Chinese Houses built thereon, situate on Mosque Hill, and known in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 343.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the balance on completion of the Deed of Transfer, the expences of which to be paid by the purchaser. Property to be at the risk of the purchaser from the fall of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
1464 Hongkong, 31st July, 1869.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on
FRIDAY,
the 13th day of August, 1869, at 12 o'clock, on the Premises,
By order of the Mortagee, under a power of sale contained in the Deed of Mortagee,—
All that piece or parcel of GROUND, MESSUAGES and PREMISES, with 13 Chinese houses thereon, situate on Hollywood-road, and known in the Land Office, as Section B. of Inland Lot No. 218.

For further particulars, apply to the Undersigned.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the balance on completion of the Deed of Transfer, the expenses of which to be paid by the purchaser. Property to be at the risk of the purchaser from the fall of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
1465 Hongkong, 31st July, 1869.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on
SATURDAY,
the 14th day of August, 1869, at Noon, on the Premises,
By order of the Mortgagee, under power of sale contained in the Deed of Mortgage.
All that piece or parcel of GROUND, MESSUAGES, and PREMISES, situated on the Praya East, and known as Marine Lot, No. 14, held for an unexpired term of 999 years, at the annual Crown Rent of $308.54.

The Lot contains four substantial and well built Granite Godowns, the whole of which are let.

Particulars will be furnished before the day of Sale.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the balance on completion of the Deed of Transfer, the expenses of which to be paid by the purchaser. Property to be at the risk of the purchaser from the fall of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
1466 Hongkong, 31st July, 1869.

FOR SALE.

THE following properties, belonging to the Estate of DENT & Co.:—

AT HANKOW.

The property at present occupied by Messrs. EVANS & RAINBOW, consisting of a DWELLING HOUSE, with Servants' OFFICES, and STABLES, and three GODOWNS, each 150 feet by 60.

The situation of this property, outside the British Concession, its River frontage of 320 feet, and extensive Godown accommodation, makes it one of the most valuable at Hankow, especially for steamboat purposes.

AT KIUKIANG.

Four lots on the British Concession, with a frontage of 232 feet on the River Bund. The buildings consist of a DWELLING HOUSE, with Servants' OFFICES, and two GODOWNS, 100 feet by 50, and 105 feet by 66, on the front lot, and of a GODOWN, 153 feet by 36 feet, on the back lot.

For further Particulars, apply
At the Office of the Trustees,
No. 7, *Pedder's Hill,*
Or to H. P. HANSSEN,
Shanghai.
1434, 716 Hongkong, 12th April, 1869.

TO BE LET, OR FOR SALE.

A Pleasantly situated Bungalow, with Garden, which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to come to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given in *extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterised Chinese publications.

The scope of the work is so great, and its utilitarian purposes so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully, with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

Price in London, 27 s., in Hongkong, $30.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW:
W. HOBELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

Intimations.

THE Undersigned have just landed, ex *Carisbrooke Castle*, and are now offering FOR SALE, at low rates, a well assorted Invoice of STATIONERY, from Messrs. WATERLOW & SONS, London, comprising:
Cream Laid Letter and Note PAPERS, assorted sizes.
Blue Laid Letter and Note PAPERS, assorted sizes.
Cream Laid Letter and Note PAPER, ruled with faint lines; Mourning PAPER and ENVELOPES; Blue and White FOOLSCAPS, Pink and White Blotting PAPER, Brown Packing PAPER, Quill and Steel PENS, Paper FASTENERS, Account and Memorandum BOOKS, Writing DESKS, Office KNIVES, INKSTANDS, &c., &c., &c.
MORRIS & Co.,
Queen's Road.
tf 1401 Hongkong, 20th July, 1869.

FOR SALE.

MORRIS & Co. have just landed, ex *Cecilia*, and now offer for sale the following first-class CLARETS:

Medoc	$4.00	per doz.
St. JULIEN	5.50	"
CHATEAU D'ESCAU	6.50	"
PAUILLAC MEDOC	12.00	"

And,

Bass's BEER, in six doz. pts.	$9.00	per cask.
Hennessy's BRANDY	9.00	per doz.
Booth's OLD TOM	3.50	"
Johnson's SHERRY	10.00	"
York HAMS	0.45	per lb.
Cheddar CHEESE	0.45	"

Queen's Road.
tf 1446 Hongkong, 28th July, 1869.

ANDREW MILLAR, HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBER, COPPERSMITH AND BRASSFOUNDER.

FOR SALE,
SHEET COPPER and COPPER PIPE, assorted sizes and thickness.
SHEET BRASS and BRASS PIPE, assorted sizes and thickness.
SHEET LEAD and LEAD PIPE, assorted sizes and thickness.
BRAZING SOLDER and BORAX.
Stuffing Box and Plain Plug FLANGE COCKS.
STEAM WHISTLES, assorted sizes and patterns.
Engine-room GONGS and BELLS, assorted sizes and patterns.
TALLOW and WATER SYRINGES.
Ship's Common and Double Valve WATER CLOSETS.
IRON, STEEL, COPPER, and BRASS WIRE, assorted sizes.
Brass CASTINGS, Executed on Moderate Terms.

House Water Closets, Urinals, and Wash Hand Basins, in Earthenware and Enamelled Iron, fixed on the most improved principles, and at moderate Terms.
1, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST AND NULLAH LANE,
Opposite H.M. NAVAL YARD.
1m 1407 Hongkong, 27th July, 1869.

ILLUMINATIONS, TRANSPARENCIES, TRIUMPHAL ARCHES, AND OTHER DECORATIONS,
For the approaching visit of
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

THE Undersigned is now prepared to execute orders for the above, all information in reference thereto can be obtained from Messrs. WILSON & SALWAY.
JOHN B. HOLLAND,
Scenic Artist, &c.
1297 Hongkong, 5th July, 1869.

COOK AND COMPANY,
CONSULTING VETERINARY SURGEONS,
HORSE DEALERS, &c.,
CALCUTTA.

WILL be happy to undertake commissions for the supply and shipment of horses, in China, the Straits, or elsewhere, and in cases where the selection is left to them, will use their best judgment, on receiving full particulars of the stamp of horse required.

They have at present a large number of well-bred Adelaide and Victorian Horses, recently landed, and for sale at moderate prices, including some extremely handsome riding and harness horses, (especially several magnificent pairs) most of them broken and fit for immediate use; also, several first-class Arabs, selected in Bombay, by their Mr. Rutherford (V.S.) [1454

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1868. Price $10.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1869.

NOTICE.

RENTS AND ACCOUNTS COLLECTED with despatch, and DISTRAINT WARRANTS FOR RENT issued and executed.
SECURITY IS REQUIRED.
THOS. W. BARRINGTON,
53, *Wyndham Street.*
tf 338 Hongkong, 19th February, 1868.

RIFLES, FIXED AMMUNITION AND GUNPOWDER.
RODMOND GIBBONS & Co.,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Agents for:
WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS Co.,
and
E. J. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & Co.,
are prepared to sell Rifles, Carbines, Fixed Ammunition, and Gunpowder, on terms more favorable than they can obtained from New York.
[1y 713 Ap. 10

NOW READY.
IMPERIAL QUARTO.
ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY,
WITH THE
PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.
AN ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, by the Rev. W. LOBSCHEID, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR scope and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given in *extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterised Chinese publications.

The scope of the work is so great, and its utilitarian purposes so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully, with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

Price in London, 27 s., in Hongkong, $30.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW:
W. HOBELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE adjourned General MEETING of Members of The HONGKONG ASSOCIATION, will be held TO-MORROW, the 5th August, at 3 P.M., at the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce.
By order of the Committee,
T. G. LINSTEAD,
Honorary Secretary.
3d 1431 Hongkong, 26th July, 1869.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

A GENERAL MEETING of the Chamber will be held on MONDAY, the 9th August, at 3.30 P.M., to receive the Report of the Committee and statement of Account for the half-year ended middle of May last; and also for the purpose of electing a Chairman, and discussing such matters of interest as may be brought forward.
By order,
J. W. WOOD,
Secretary.
Club Chambers,
Friday, 30th July, 1869. [1d 1438

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of the SHAREHOLDERS in this CORPORATION will be held at the Head Office of the BANK, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 16th day of August proximo, at three o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors, together with a statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1869.
By order of the Court of Directors,
VICTOR KRESSER,
Chief Manager.
16d 1473 Hongkong, 31st July, 1869.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the REGISTERS of SHARES of the CORPORATION will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 15th day of August proximo (both days included), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.
VICTOR KRESSER,
Chief Manager.
23d 1420 Hongkong, 24th July, 1869.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

IN pursuance of the provisions of the 32nd Article of Association, an Extraordinary General MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, Club Chambers, at 3 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 17th August, for the purpose of taking into consideration the advisability of changing the 30th, 31st, and 142nd Articles of Association of the Company.
By order of the Board,
G. N. MINTO,
Secretary.
23d 1404 Hongkong, 21st July, 1869.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Ordinary Yearly MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, Club Chambers at 3.30 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 17th August, for the purpose of receiving a statement of accounts, the Report of the Directors, and for declaring a Dividend.
By order of the Board,
G. N. MINTO,
Secretary.
23d 1405 Hongkong, 21st July, 1869.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Transfer Books of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 17th August, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
G. N. MINTO,
Secretary.
23d 1427 Hongkong, 26th July, 1869.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of the Shareholders in this Company, will be held in the Hotel, on SATURDAY, the 21st of August next, at three o'clock P.M., to receive the statement of accounts with the report of the Directors, and for the election of Directors and Auditors.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ED. BAKER,
Secretary.
23d 1460 Hongkong, 30th July, 1869.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE Market Circulars, prepared by the Chamber, will in future be issued *late on the afternoon* of the day preceding the departures of the fortnightly P. & O. Mail Steamers. Subscribers are requested to send for their copies between the hours of 4 P.M. and midnight.
J. W. WOOD,
Secretary.
Club Chambers,
Hongkong, 20th July, 1869. [tf 1402

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, or $4.50 per share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of the Shareholders, held on the 12th instant, will be payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on and after Thursday, the 15th instant. Shareholders are requested to apply at the office of the Undersigned for Warrants.
By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
21d 1370 Hongkong, 14th July, 1869.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date, Season tickets to and from Macao (not transferable), will be issued for $45, for the term of three months.
By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 1424 Hongkong, 24th July, 1869.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE.—RUSTOMJEE DADABHOY, of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, Merchant, having been adjudged Bankrupt under a Petition for adjudication of Bankruptcy, filed in the Supreme Court on the *Thirteenth day of May*, 1869, a Public Sitting for the said Bankrupt to pass his last examination, and make application for his discharge, will be held before the Honorable John Smale, Esquire, Chief Justice of the said Court, at the Supreme Court House, Victoria, Hongkong, on *Friday, the Twentieth day of August*, 1869, at the hour of Eleven o'clock in the forenoon precisely.

At this Meeting, proofs of the Debts of the Creditors will be received.

Frederick Sowley Hoffam, Esquire, is the Official Assignee, and Mr. Francis Innes Hazeland is the Solicitor acting in the Bankruptcy.
1310 Hongkong, 8th July, 1869.

Intimations.

THE Amateurs 75th Stirlingshire Regt. beg to announce that they have been granted permission to again perform in the GARRISON THEATRE, HONGKONG, on THURSDAY, the 5th August, 1869. Also, that the Scenery and Properties, &c., recently destroyed, have been entirely renovated, under the careful supervision of Sergt. E. Newnum, Scenic Artist, and they trust that on this occasion they may be supported by the Public.

PROGRAMME.

Drama in Two Acts, entitled
"THE GIPSY FARMER,"
Followed by
COMIC SONGS.... Messrs. GREEN & KELLY.
The whole to conclude with
The Laughable Farce (in one act) entitled
"THE ABBA BELLE."

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Front Seats ...	... $2.00
Second "	1.00
Back "	0.50

By kind permission of Col. T. Miles and Officers 75th Regiment, the Band will be in attendance. Tickets to be had of Messrs. DAVIS, Commercial Rooms, Hongkong Hotel, also of Sergt.-Major M. W. Robinson, 75th Regt., and at the door of Theatre on nights of performance.
1455 Hongkong, 30th July, 1869.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamer
"SUWONADA,"
Capt. A. H. Clark, will be dispatched at 4 P.M. THIS DAY, the 4th instant, for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
1480 Hongkong, 4th August, 1869.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE German Steamer
"CHINA,"
Winter, Master, expected from Canton to-morrow, the 5th inst., will be despatched for the above Port on SATURDAY next,

The Chronicle and Directory for 1869.

NOW READY.

THE Edition for 1869 is now ready for Delivery.

As already announced, the Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5, or with the Lists of Residents and Port Directories only, at $3.

Copies may be obtained at the *Daily Press* Office, and of the following Agents:—

Messrs. Brown & Co., Sowdow.
" Wilson, Nicholls & Co., Amoy.
" Thompson & Co., Foochow.
" Lane, Crawford & Co., Shanghai.
" Watkeiles, Gregg & Co., Japan.
Mr. L. P. Fisher, Mercantile Exchange San Francisco.
Mr. Geo. Street, 30, Cornhill, London.

BIRTH.

On the 3rd instant, at Hongkong, the wife of Mr. J. Pridgeon, of a Son. [1426

The delivery of the *Daily Press* from this office commenced on Tuesday morning at 10.00, and the last messenger left the office at 10.35.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 4TH, 1869.

As was from the beginning suspected by those who were acquainted with the Chinese and their mode of diplomacy, it has at last come out that the great Burlingame Mission to all the world is founded on a juggle. As mentioned yesterday, one of the Northern papers has it on authority which it declares there is no reason to doubt, that Mr. Burlingame's credentials are to the "tributary nations," and are not as has hitherto been believed to foreign nations, as on a footing with the Chinese. Both from the information contained in the northern papers, and also from that derived from private sources, there seems to be no room to question the authority of this statement; and it will be interesting to see what effect it will produce at home. The extraordinary point about the matter is, how could this fact have so long escaped notice? It would be imagined that, with a sinologue of Mr. Wade's capabilities at home, the Home Government would have discovered the flaw in the credentials; and, it is scarcely to be imagined that the matter has escaped notice in America, England, and France. It is possible that the well-known and simple rule in diplomacy of taking a man at his word until it is of essential importance to investigate to the bottom the accuracy or otherwise of his statement, has been acted upon. By this plan, the more the deceiver seems to be gaining, the more, in reality, is he losing, as the greater is the amount of obloquy and responsibility incurred by the deception. This might be hoped to be the case, but for the fact that it is impossible to believe the British Government would have gone to the lengths they have in acting upon the advice of the supposed Minister, had they not really been deceived in the matter. The fact positively appears to be, incredible as it may seem, that a Chinese juggle has completely imposed upon three foreign Cabinets, who, while imagining that China was paying them a great act of respect, have been quietly made to take a most undignified and degrading position. It is certainly a very interesting question who has made the official translation of Mr. Burlingame's credentials to the Foreign Governments, and how the Chinese imposition that has been perpetrated, has not been before discovered. Mr. Burlingame will have enough to do to explain the matter and to convince the Home Cabinets, outraged at the miserable deception that has been practised upon them, that the whole Mission, from beginning to end, has been anything else than a piece of unblushing and shameless chicanery.

A monster piece of coal has been landed, out of a cargo consigned to H.M. Government, by the *Precious*. It weighs no less than 10 cwt. It is at present in the Government Store, Kowloong.

THE GARRISON THEATRICALS.

The performance at present being given at the Garrison Theatre, and which last night attracted a fair number of outside visitors, amongst whom were two or three ladies, is a very creditable affair, and well merits the support of the public. The damage that has been done to the theatre has been thoroughly set to rights, and new scenes, some of which are really admirably executed, have been painted by Mr. Newman. The first piece, "The Gipsy Farmer," was a sensation drama, which was very fairly given, the acting of orphan *Joe* and of Magistrate *Cable*, being especially worthy of commendation. *Joe* had a real sense of humour, and *Christopher Cable* read and rendered his character extremely well, and with marked good taste. Mr. Clayton, as *Jack*, was usual effective, and evidently commanded the sympathy of the audience. Mrs. Wallett as *Mary Mayhush*, and Mrs. J. Fawell as *Margaret*, both acted with considerable ability. The comic songs of Messrs. Greene and Reily, as usual, were very popular. The latter substituted for his celebrated piece, the "Old man's darling," a song of an old woman, which though clever and effective, did not come up to the previous one. The *Area Belle*, with which the performance concluded, is a most laughable farce, which was thoroughly well acted, and kept the house in roars of laughter. *Pitcher* (Mr. Wallett) was the leading character, and sustained his part with an amount of cleverness and humor seldom surpassed on an amateur stage. *Tosser* was also very good, while *Penelope* (Mrs. Wallett) acted with great spirit throughout as the fussy but good natured *Area Belle*. Mrs. Fawell as the irritable *Miasma* also acted very well, and indeed the whole piece was admirably rendered, and afforded the spectator an opportunity of a thoroughly enjoyable laugh all through the inimitably comic performance. The *Area Belle* is probably the most successful farce that has been put upon the Garrison stage, and even exceeded in comicality and humour the clever piece recently played of "My young Wife and Old Umbrella." Those who enjoy a humourous farce, well rendered, will find a visit to the Garrison Theatre will well repay them.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

BEFORE C. MAY, ESQ.

August 3rd.

The case in which Poong-a-qui accused one Tam-kum-kee, with cutting and wounding, and which on account of the defendant's not being able to attend, was remanded, was further proceeded with:

Poong-a-qui, complainant, having made declaration, deposed: I am a house-coolie in the employ of Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.; the defendant is also a house-coolie in the same employ; we have both been coolies years in that employ. At about half past six p.m. on the 29th July, the defendant and another house-coolie, named Poong-a-shing, were playing with each other; the defendant was carrying a tub of hot water, the coolie A-shing pushed defendant, and some of the hot water went over A-shing's foot. The defendant and A-shing got angry, and defendant pushed A-shing, and his head struck against a water tub. I went to separate them; there was a great noise and my master and the compradore came to the place, and all became quiet. About a quarter of an hour afterwards, I was sitting down, when the defendant came to me having a chopper in his hand, and saying that I had taken the part of Ashing; the defendant cut at me with the chopper, inflicting two cuts, one on each arm. I had been on good terms with the defendant previously. In answer to defendant, "You did not inflict the cuts accidentally; it was dark at the time."

Poong-a-shing having made declaration, deposed: I am a coolie in the same employ as the last witness and defendant. Defendant and I were playing together, and then we quarrelled; the defendant pushed me against a bucket of hot water, some of the hot water scalded my foot. The first witness interfered, and my master and the compradore came, and all was quiet. I then went up-stairs and did not see what afterwards occurred.

Woo-a-sing, having made declaration, deposed: I am cook to Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co. I saw the defendant and A-shing playing with each other; the defendant was carrying two buckets of hot water. A-shing pushed defendant, and some hot water went over A-shing's foot. Defendant and A-shing quarelled, and were pushing and striking each other. I and last witness interfered, and separated them. My master and the compradore came to the place, and all was quiet. After that, defendant and first witness went in the cooking place. The defendant asked the first witness, why he had beaten him? First witness said he had not. The place was rather dark, and I saw the arms of the defendant and witness moving about. I did not see if defendant had anything in his hand, but first witness called out that he was cut, and defendant ran from the place. A-shing was about ten feet from the defendant at the time the first witness was cut.

Mr. John Samuel Cox, deposed: I heard a great noise in the servants' place, saw the defendant and other coolies of the firm scuffling and fighting together, the compradore was there. The compradore and I spoke sharply to them, and all was quiet. I went away, and three minutes afterwards I heard another outcry, and going towards it, I saw defendant running along a passage; he was followed by some of the coolies, and ran upon a pile of casks. I called to him to come down, and he did so.

Defendant stated:—I was carrying the buckets of water, and the witness A-shing began to play with me in an annoying manner. I told him not to do so, and we had a quarrel, and pushed each other. A-shing got his foot scalded, and then he threw a teapot at me which cut my head, (here the defendant exhibited a slight cut) My master, and the compradore came, and all was quiet. I was in the cook-house a few minutes afterwards, cutting some meat with a chopper, when A-shing and the first witness both came to me from behind, and seized me, so that I was in pain. I called out to them to release me, they would not, and to frighten them, I made blows with the chopper, and without intending to do so, wounded the first witness. I have no witnesses.

Sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

STREET GAMBLING.

I.P.C. 270, Azim Mollah, deposed that about 8 a.m. on the 3rd instant, being on duty in Taipingshan, he saw Tam-a-hoe, and eleven others who succeeded in escaping, gambling in the street, in proof of which he produced the bank, in the shape of a bag of cash and the necessary implements.

A. Rodriguez, the Usher of the Magistrates' Court, gave his testimony as to the charge, stating that about eight o'clock he was passing along Taipingshan, on his way to serve a summons, and saw a number of persons sitting down on the street, gambling at Pan-tan, the defendant being one of the principal parties. He was certain of the identity of the defendant.

Tam-a-ho, being asked what he had to advance to rebut this charge, stated that he was not gambling, but had been sent by the mistress of the brothel, No. 48, East-street, where he was employed, to purchase some medicine, and on his return, was apprehended, although quite innocent of any participation in the unlawful amusement. In proof of this, he called upon Quok-a-yee, who deposed that she was the mistress of the brothel to which the defendant belonged, and that she had sent Tam-a-ho to buy some medicine for her, and that from where she was sitting at the door of the brothel, she saw the prisoner on his return arrested and taken away. She was sure he was not gambling.

The Magistrate sentenced Tam-a-ho for being a rogue and a vagabond, and for gambling in the streets, to pass two months in gaol, and to be occupied in hard labour, as a warning to all other knaves, who, possessing some superior abilities to the herd, think to lord it over others and lead them to do wrong for his own gain.

ATTEMPTED LARCENY.

Foon-shuning, a coolie employed at the Hongkong Club, charged Lew-a-sai with being unlawfully on the premises of that institution. His narrative was as follows: I am a coolie at the Hongkong Club, I heard something from another servant, in consequence of which I went to the coolies' room, and there I caught the defendant in the act of rolling up a bed quilt belonging to another servant. The defendant had gained access to this room, by the door of which was locked, and which was on the side of a common staircase, by breaking a piece of board from a thin partition on the side next the stair. He also declared that he had not any private knowledge of the defendant. He concluded his testimony by saying that he seized him, whereon defendant urged that he had been "told to take the things by another man." He also stated that the servants a few days ago had been robbed of some clothing.

The complainant then called Chan-kow, who said—I am a coolie at the Club House. I was sleeping in the passage of the servants' room. I heard a noise of a person breaking a thin board, and saw a man's foot entering through the apertura, so I went to the last witness, and told him to unlock the door. He did so, and the defendant was found in the room. I asked him why he came there, and he replied that some person had told him to go there to carry something. I had no previous knowledge of defendant, he was a stranger in Hongkong, and had only been here a few days.

The defendant stated a man, a friend of his, who was a thief, told him to go into the place to steal a pair of shoes, as he had none.

Upon this, the magistrate ordered the constable to take Lew-a-sai to the adjoining establishment, and there ascertain if his life had been so previously irreproachable that neither Mr. Douglas, the governor, nor any of his staff had knowledge of him. Defendant was returned to the court, and it was reported of him that his antecedents had been of such a character that, in April last, he had been an inmate of the gaol, and, upon reference to the conviction, upon which he had then been condemned to imprisonment with hard labour, it was found that, upon that occasion also, he had stated that a friend of his, who was a thief, had instigated him to the deed for which he suffered.

Upon this, he admitted that he had been fully four years in the colony, and that he was by trade a carpenter.

Whereupon, Mr. May said that he was a rogue and vagabond, and that he should have only one chance more of showing himself reformed, adding that he would be careful to leave a full note of his previous offences, so that if he was again brought up on a similar charge, he would, at the termination of his punishment, be deported from the colony of Hongkong.

He was then sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

COURT OF SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE J. C. WHITE, ESQ.

L. M. Lobo v. R. S. Pinto.—This was an action to recover $120, on a promissory note. Defendant was present, and admitted his signature to the note, and judgment was given accordingly.

G. da Silveira v. P. Barros.—An action to recover $8.00. When this case was called it was announced as settled.

Arrow v. S. Speechly.—An action to recover $5.40, for twenty-one days wages as cook and general servant. Defendant did not appear, and the judgment accordingly went by default.

E. W. Blackwood v. J. W. Shaw, $21.75; and E. Fletcher v. E. W. Blackwood $10.00. A gentleman appeared on behalf of Mr Blackwood, and informed the court that this gentleman was too ill to attend court, and asked that the above cases might be postponed for a week. No objection being taken by the other parties, they were adjourned accordingly.

Hoa-cheung v. John Monck.—This was one of those numerous picture cases that so often come before the judge of this court for adjudication. The plaintiff is a native artist, and defendant is a seaman. An order was given by defendant for the painting of a small miniature from a photograph supplied. In the course of time the painting was completed, but defendant was not satisfied with it, and informed the plaintiff that he would not give him more than $2.00 for it. Plaintiff was not willing to take this, but left the painting on board the ship with the defendant, saying he would call again. The next thing he heard about this matter was being served with this summons.

His Honor said he thought the picture was fully worth $4.00, and although not up to what the plaintiff might have expected, still he had better pay the money.

The defendant did not seem to be at all pleased in this termination of the case, and walked out of Court mumbling, "I suppose I must pay."

J. B. Watson v. George Washington Anthony.—This was an action to recover $78.75, for board and lodging. When the case was called, it was announced as being already settled.

Chun-yu v. Chung-yih.—This was an action to recover the sum of $425.26, claimed as the balance of an account. The plaintiff in this case was suing as executor for his brother, Chun-po, deceased, for the administration of whose estate he had applied for probate under his brother's will, and the Probate Court had ordered letters of administration to issue, but they had not yet been granted.

Mr. Foster appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Hazeland appeared for the defendant.

The case of the plaintiff rested upon the signature of the defendant in a book to a statement of accounts between the parties, which showed the above balance was due. It appears that the deceased Chun-po, according to the testimony of the plaintiff, died on the 23rd of October, 1867, and that shortly after the plaintiff called upon the defendant, and after talking over the affairs of account, the sum of $51 was paid on account of the amount due to the deceased. Payments were again made in the 19th of June, 1868, and in the early part of the present year a number of small payments had been made on account. Giving credit for all these payments, the amount now remaining due was as above claimed. The book containing the accounts between the deceased man and the defendant, both of whom had been store owner contractors, was produced, stamped by the defendant's chop. This book showed a balance of Tls. 355 to be due. Plaintiff was present when the chop was affixed to the account. This, it was admitted, was equal to an acknowledgment of the debt.

A witness was produced, who deposed that he had been present when the chop was affixed to the book by the defendant, who did it with his own hand. This was before the decease of Chun-po. He died on the 23rd of October, 1867.

Mr. Hazeland, for the defendant, at first took objection to the plaintiff appearing as executor until probate had been granted. This objection was, however, overruled and noted. It was next contended that, first, nothing was due on this account, and a receipt in full was produced, signed by Chun-po, with a clear discharge from all indebtedness of the defendant's; second, that Chun-po was not dead in the 23rd of October, but was seen by several persons alive in the year 1868. The receipt was produced, and three witnesses were produced, who deposed in the clearest possible manner that the man Chun-po had been seen as late as in July 1868.

His Honor remarked that this was certainly a very serious case, and with the evidence before him he did see how he could help giving judgment for the defendant, at the same time committing the plaintiff and his witness to gaol to be duly prosecuted.

Mr. Teller submitted that his Honor was bound by the order of the Probate Court.

His Honor said he felt that he would not be doing the public justice, not to notice this matter. In the first place the plaintiff had continually altered his statement, and his evidence had not been corroborated by his own witness, and then, again, it appeared that he had been endeavouring to take advantage of two courts dishonestly. The Probate Court, where he had sworn out an affidavit regarding his brother's decease, and then in this court, where he had endeavoured to collect a false claim. There would be judgment for the defendant with costs, and the usher of the court was ordered to take the plaintiff and his witness to the police court, and charge them with perjury.

Chinese two gentlemen left the court most unwillingly, and rather crestfallen.

Callsen v. R. S. Walter.—This was an action to recover the sum $126. The plaintiff is master of the Danish brig *Cap Lindvig*, and the defendant is agent for the delivery to the Naval authorities of certain coal, sent out here by the Admiralty. It appears that the plaintiff accepted a charter for his vessel to load coal at Newport, and deliver the same in Hongkong. The cargo was discharged outside to old the Storekeeper, who is the party mentioned the Naval bill of lading, but inside to the defendant. After the cargo had been delivered, defendant claimed that a very great amount of coal that had been delivered more than could possibly be stowed in the vessel, and accordingly refused to pay over a balance of freight money, amounting to $146, which is the real amount in dispute, the balance of the sum sued for having been deposited in court.

Mr. Chatfield appeared for the plaintiff, and his testimony by saying that he seized him, whereon defendant urged that he had been "told to take the things by another man." He also stated that the servants a few days ago had been robbed of some clothing.

The complainant then called Chan-kow, who said—I am a coolie at the Club House. I was sleeping in the passage of the servants' room. I heard a noise of a person breaking a thin board, and saw a man's foot entering through the aperture, so I went to the last witness, and told him to unlock the door. He did so, and the defendant was found in the room. I asked him why he came there, and he replied that some person had told him to go there to carry something. I had no previous knowledge of defendant, he was a stranger in Hongkong, and had only been here a few days.

The defendant stated a man, a friend of his, who was a thief, told him to go into the place to steal a pair of shoes, as he had none.

Upon this, the magistrate ordered the constable to take Lew-a-sai to the adjoining establishment, and there ascertain if his life had been so previously irreproachable that neither Mr. Douglas, the governor, nor any of his staff had knowledge of him. Defendant was returned to the court, and it was reported of him that his antecedents had been of such a character that, in April last, he had been an inmate of the gaol, and, upon reference to the conviction, upon which he had then been condemned to imprisonment with hard labour, it was found that, upon that occasion also, he had stated that a friend of his, who was a thief, had instigated him to the deed for which he suffered.

Upon this, he admitted that he had been fully four years in the colony, and that he was by trade a carpenter.

Whereupon, Mr. May said that he was a rogue and vagabond, and that he should have only one chance more of showing himself reformed, adding that he would be careful to leave a full note of his previous offences, so that if he was again brought up on a similar charge, he would, at the termination of his punishment, be deported from the colony of Hongkong.

He was then sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

COURT OF SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE J. C. WHITE, ESQ.

L. M. Lobo v. R. S. Pinto.—This was an action to recover $120, on a promissory note. Defendant was present, and admitted his signature to the note, and judgment was given accordingly.

G. da Silveira v. P. Barros.—An action to recover $8.00. When this case was called it was announced as settled.

Arrow v. S. Speechly.—An action to recover $5.40, for twenty-one days wages as cook and general servant. Defendant did not appear, and the judgment accordingly went by default.

E. W. Blackwood v. J. W. Shaw, $21.75; and E. Fletcher v. E. W. Blackwood $10.00. A gentleman appeared on behalf of Mr Blackwood, and informed the court that this gentleman was too ill to attend court, and asked that the above cases might be postponed for a week. No objection being taken by the other parties, they were adjourned accordingly.

Hoa-cheung v. John Monck.—This was one of those numerous picture cases that so often come before the judge of this court for adjudication. The plaintiff is a native artist, and defendant is a seaman. An order was given by defendant for the painting of a small miniature from a photograph supplied. In the course of time the painting was completed, but defendant was not satisfied with it, and informed the plaintiff that he would not give him more than $2.00 for it. Plaintiff was not willing to take this, but left the painting on board the ship with the defendant, saying he would call again. The next thing he heard about this matter was being served with this summons.

His Honor said he thought the picture was fully worth $4.00, and although not up to what the plaintiff might have expected, still he had better pay the money.

White Shirtings, 6 cases, at $4.95, by Wo-lee-yuo to Chenchow merchant.

White Sugar, 356 bags, at $5.50, by Wo lee-yuo to Shanghai merchant.

White Sugar, 240 bags, at $4.95, by Wo lee-yuo to Shanghai merchant.

White Sugar, 130 bags, at $5.45, by Yeo-shun-tai to Shanghai merchant.

White Sugar, 30 bags, at $5.35, by Yeo-shun-tai to Shanghai merchant.

White Wax, 8 pieces, at $360.00, by Fook-mow-long to Hongkong merchant.

Tattaus, 150 pieces, at $3.10, by Hop-hing to Canton merchant.

Black Pepper, 500 packages, at $7.66, Hop-hing to travelling merchant.

Sweet Flour, 50 bbs., 500 bags, at $1.11, by Fook-choy-yuen to travelling merchant.

White Wax, 2 pieces, at $335.00, by Kwong-mow-tai to Hongkong merchant.

NEWS FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

HONGKONG.

The Hongkong Association who, it will be recollected, adjourned their last meeting on account of there being a doubt as to the scope of the Association, have announced another meeting for to-morrow, when this and other questions will be decided. Some interest has been excited in the Colony during the past fortnight by the termination of the libel case brought by Mr. Pereira, Judge of the Procuratura, the Court at Macao charged with jurisdiction in cases in which Chinese are concerned, against Mr. de Souza, the printer and publisher of the *Echo do Povo*. In that paper a direct charge of corruption was brought against the complainant; and as the real no evidence whatever was brought to show its truth. The Jury in consequence returned a verdict for the Plaintiff, for the full amount claimed, $5,000, besides expressing their opinion that he deserved the sympathy of the community, for having been wrongfully subjected to such unnecessary annoyance. The plaintiff was carried on the shoulders of a large number of Portuguese from the steps of the Court to the chair, amidst much cheering. The discussion with reference to the working of the Chamber of Commerce has been kept up. The half yearly general meeting is advertised for the 9th instant.

A fire broke out about half-past seven on the evening of the 23rd ultimo, in the upper part of a carpenter's shop in Wellington-street, next door to Atick's. When first discovered, there were large volumes of dense black smoke issuing from the roof, and it was not many minutes before the whole upper story of the building was in flames. Very prompt assistance was rendered by those in the neighborhood, and by the time the flames broke through the roof, a strong steady stream from the hydrant was playing upon the fire. This stream, however, was of very little use, and it was not until the steamer of the Hongkong Fire Insurance, and two of the police engines got to work, that the flames were at all under control. As soon as these began playing upon the fire a most gratifying result was accomplished, and by nine o'clock the flames were completely extinguished, without having spread beyond the building which it caught.

(From a Correspondent).

SHANGHAI.

The hot weather has set in with extreme severity, it has been for some days over 100 deg. in the shade. An outrage up the country is reported, two foreigners having stripped an unlucky Chinaman of all his possessions, including his clothes. The new gaol is progressing, and is expected to be roofed in three months. Yokohama, 16th July, 1869.

The sad news of the death of Mr. L. Fletcher, Her Britannic Majesty's consul here, has to be recorded. Suffering from a disease which was telling on him, he took a trip into the country for change of air, but little or no good was the result, he died a few days after, among only strangers, or a fear of their growing strength. It is concandid opinion that if the British and American Governments were in a position to estimate all the dangers that are involved in their new policy, they would abandon it at once, in a state of alarm, at the boldness of conscience.

It is our most earnest wish, that, when you return to the United States, you may endeavour to enlighten the public mind upon the real issues that are raised by the existence of foreign intercourse with China, and upon the most efficient and advantageous means of introducing Western civilization into this vast empire.

We tender to you our most sincere thanks for your exertion to promote truth and justice; and, in expressing to you our best wishes for your future welfare and prosperity, we beg to take leave, feeling regret that your career in China should have thus been so suddenly cut short.

We are, &c.,

(Signed by 31 Firms and 62 private persons.)

Mr. Browne's Reply.

SHANGHAI, 17th July, 1869.

Gentlemen,—I have read with great pleasure the communications which you have had the kindness to address to me in relation to foreign policy in China. The generous manner in which you have expressed your approval of my official course, as diplomatic representative of the United States at Peking, will be gratefully remembered by me long after my departure from these shores. I may sincerely assure you that my homeward voyage will be cheered by the reflection, that however unavailing my efforts have been during my brief sojourn at the capital to extend the limits of commerce and friendly intercourse with this Empire, they have been generously appreciated by those who have laboured most persistently, and most effectually, to promote everywhere throughout the World, the great cause of civilization.

Fully concurring in the views expressed in your communications, respecting the policy essential to the maintenance of our treaty rights in this country, I take pleasure in stating that, since the day of my arrival in Peking to the present time, I have strenuously advocated every proposition which you have advanced. The conclusions to which you have been led by long practical experience, have been reached, on my part, through the simple process of reasoning aided by a careful study of the history of foreign intercourse with China. It is gratifying to feel that this unanimity of opinion is founded upon an enduring basis of truth, and that principles in support of which there is such a concurrence of testimony, will not require to be maintained by fanciful and delusive theories of policy.

It would be impossible, in the multiplicity of my engagements, and the brief time intervening before my departure, to give you a complete exposition of my views on the questions suggested in the addresses. These papers cover so broad a field for the expression of opinion, and embody so many important questions of international policy, that a more glance at the leading points would require more time, and certainly more careful consideration, than I can now bestow upon them.

A brief review of the recent history, and present attitude of China towards foreign Governments, from a stand-point differing in some respects from that of the foreign residents at the ports, may not be altogether devoid of interest. It has been alleged that the so-called new policy means justice to China, and, as such, means progress. Speaking in behalf of my own Government, I must say that the inference from this is utterly unwarranted by facts. So far as I can gleam from the published correspondence of my predecessors during the past ten years, the policy of the United States has been fair and conciliatory; and, I am quite sure, there has been no departure from a similar policy on the part of Great Britain. No new system has been adopted, and no new resolution has been made.

Justice, in our dealings with this nation as with all others, cannot be too highly commended; it is right in itself, and whatever is right is expedient. Accepting this as the basis of all international intercourse between Nations, I still think there is room for question as to matters of fact, and difference of opinion as to the deductions to be drawn from lessons of experience. While there are few who will be unreasonable enough to deny the propriety of our treaty towards China, there are many who may conscientiously desire to know what it means. If Christian nations are to give a construction to treaties based *upon rules of international law, adopted in the interest of civilization*; and China, on its part, is to construe them according to the *laws*, or the interests of paganism, there is certainly room for inquiry as to the practical duty of each, and the means by which injurious complications may be avoided. It is manifest to my mind that the superior cannot enter upon a course of retrogression to adapt itself to the inferior; and if any relations at all exist, they must exist upon such equitable terms as the stronger may elect to adopt. It surely would be a singular policy for any civilized nations to so modify its sense of interpretation of justice, and accept that of China. There is an irreconcilable difference between the pagan and Christian faith, upon which the whole difficulty of our relations impinges. The one is based upon isolation and repulsion, seeking the good of none beyond its own limits, the other broad, generous, and humane, seeking the good of all. In order to be true to our own faith, we can only concede so much as may be reconcilable with the sacred duties which it inculcates; for, if we go beyond that, we admit the right of any nation, however degraded, to enjoy the privileges and immunities of a civilized power, while it persistently rejects the obligations imposed by the community of nations for the general welfare. In other words, we lend our influences to the maintenance of false and superstitious systems, and the degradation of our fellow creatures. The principle laid down by the government of the United States is, that nations like China or Japan must come into the sphere of our Public law in the relation of government to government, but not in the relation of government to men;" and the reason given for this is that, full interchange of international rights must be based upon unity of legal rights.

Experience in China has furnished ample evidence of the difficulties to be encountered in observing this distinction. Nearly all our relations are commercial, and there is scarcely a transaction of any note, which does not involve, to some extent, both the relations between foreign governments, and those between each government and its people.

The rights underlying the principle of extraterritoriality are so far from being clearly defined, or even satisfactorily settled, that it may be asserted that all attempts at elucidation must end in the admission that they are incongruous and irreconcilable, and that nothing short of perfect equality can remedy the difficulty. How, then, is this that, which all must desire, to be attained?

The conscientious observance of existing treaties have been extorted from China by force, and doubtless she considers them unjust. The anomaly is presented of nations holding forcible intercourse with a people, against the will of the authorities, yet professing to respect their prejudices, and abstain from interference in the administration of their internal affairs. It is clearly an interference to force the opening of ports, and wrest from a sovereign state jurisdiction over its own soil. The presence of a foreign representation at Peking at the cannon's mouth, and hold it there against the will of the government; to establish a Customs system, and place a foreigner at the head of it, with foreign subordinates at the ports; in short to inflict compulsory relations upon a nation, the very tendency of which is to derange and ultimately destroy its most cherished institutions. Mere words cannot check the consequences of such intercourse. To continue it, is simply to carry on war with a back-ground, which may be commenced with force in front. If China had the power there can be no question that she would restrict the intercourse of foreigners to the sea-ports, if not expel every foreigner from her country. Not being able to do this, she attempts to evade, by the subtleties of diplomacy, what she cannot avert by force.

If the view I have taken be correct, it would not benefit China if we were to relinquish all privileges extorted from her, and carry out the contest doctrine of ideal justice—withdraw steam navigation from the Yangtsze and Peiho, refuse exterritorial protection to our citizens, forcibly prevent our missionaries from entering the country and preaching the Gospel, and resign all rights which may conflict with pagan superstition, and Asiatic ignorance and conceit. It would be the best that we could do under such anomalous circumstances; treat China with the forbearance, consideration and respect due to a power sovereign in its political aspect, but possessing an organization incompatible with absolute equality. Believing our civilization to be superior to theirs, we should endeavour to elevate the Chinese to our standard. But surely, that can never be done by an unqualified acceptance of their claim to the independence enjoyed by Christian States. They do not possess it in point of fact, and there is no wisdom in proceeding upon false premises. If they were independent, they would cease to hold relations which give them perpetual trouble, and break down one by one the barriers of exclusiveness they have so long enabled them to maintain their peculiar and degenerate form of a national existence. Before they can hold a position of equality in the community of civilized nations, they must cease to cripple all intercourse; they must throw open the country; adopt the improved systems of industry and means of communication urged upon them by the Western world; and thus, by co-operation, strengthen and elevate themselves to an actual equality. Such an advance seems to me, to be an essential condition to friendly intercourse.

We have no right to compel them to construct railroads, or telegraphs, or to extend steam navigation, open coal mines, or accept any of our modern inventions for saving time and developing material resources; but we have a perfect right to compel them to observe their treaty obligations, and, if in doing this all the rest become necessary to their continued existence as a nation and their elevation as a people, it will be all the better for China. I question whether it is good policy to proclaim, in the solemn form of a treaty, that we will not interfere in the internal affairs of the Empire when our very presence is an interference; or whether anything is to be gained by an unconditional admission of the right of the Chinese government to determine the time and manner of introducing improvements. If the central government can, without the introduction of modern inventions, preserve order, enforce the execution of treaties, restrain the corrupt practices of its provincial officers, and render prompt redress for all grievances, we cannot justly complain if the rulers should elect to retain their own system in preference to ours; but this being impossible, reciprocity in freedom of trade, residence, and travel, becomes an essential condition to amicable and mutually advantageous relations. Abstract principles of international law put forth in the form of a pledge, without exacting any reciprocal conditions are unnecessary and unmeaning, if not insulting. There could be no possible objection to these general principles, except in so far as their embodiment in a treaty might be considered an expression of contempt, if China would place herself in the same relation to us, that the nations of Christendom hold towards each other. But she has not done so yet, and what guarantee is there that she ever will? What is there in

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the history of foreign intercourse with her, or in her entire career for upwards of two thousand years, to indicate that she has the slightest intention of making any voluntary course in her system? The fact that since the Imperial government received the first intelligence of the successful operations of its Embassy, it has been more determined than ever to resist all experiment in the line of progress, certainly gives no encouragement to the hope that a change is contemplated. China is not going either to be seduced by fair promises into making concessions repugnant to her established policy, or to make them of her own accord. In that respect she has been consistent from the beginning, and so, I doubt not, will continue to the end. Of this we have no right to complain. All I contend is, that having forced obligations upon her, we must compel her to observe them, or recede from the position which we have undertaken to maintain.

I believe an unreserved recognition of the right of an ignorant pagan nation to do as it pleases, however retrogressive its action may be, or injurious to the cause of human progress, to be not only impolitic, but absolutely pernicious in its tendency. During the past year, since it has become known the governments of the United States and Great Britain have pledged themselves unconditionally to this course, a greater number of outrages have been perpetrated upon foreigners than during the previous eight years. Merchants and missionaries have been assaulted and missionary converts murdered in Formosa; a brutal attack has been made upon an unoffending missionary establishment at Yangchow, which had not even attempted to preach the 'objectionable' faith; an American missionary has been stoned and grievously wounded at Wuchang; violent assaults have been made upon converts at Kiukiang and near Foochow; a Catholic priest and many of his proselytes have been murdered in the province of Szechuen; the crew of a British gun-boat, in the peaceful performance of their duty, and within the limits of a treaty port, have been attacked and other outrages, not necessary to enumerate, have been perpetrated in various parts of the country.

In all these cases, to which my attention has been called, I have, as my despatches will show, taken the most liberal view that the facts would justify. I believed it to be my duty, regardless of any personal opinions, to carry out faithfully the policy of my government. But I am satisfied now this policy will not, without a rigid exaction of all the rights granted by treaty, and the presence of force to maintain them, produce the desired results in China. It is simply pandering to the bigotry and self-conceit of the Chinese rulers, to treat them, under all circumstances and without any reservation, as independent and intelligent beings. I feel perfectly assured that no redress, in any of the cases enumerated, in which satisfaction has been obtained, would have been granted, or, if granted, carried into practical effect, without the presence of force. The Imperial authorities are free enough in promising redress, because they know the Provincial officers are about enough to evade it, and have but little regard for truth.

It does not devolve upon us, and we would be recreant to the teachings which have elevated us above barbarism if we undertook it, to perpetuate, by a blind submission to such outrages, a political fabric founded upon paganism, however long it may have endured, or, however well it may have answered its purposes.

What I consider most objectionable in the course pursued by the subordinate officers of the British government and sustained by our own, in the recent cases which led to bloodshed, is that so good an opportunity was lost, of demonstrating beyond question the utter inefficiency of the policy declared both by the government of the United States and that of Great Britain.

The danger to the foreign community was not imminent, and the action of the consular and naval officers prevented what all experience had shown to be inevitable—failure to obtain redress by diplomatic means unsustained by force.

I have enjoined upon our own consuls the utmost forbearance in their dealings with the native authorities. But there is a limit in this direction beyond which, I feel assured, forbearance would lead to war. Peace is not to be maintained by yielding everything and exacting nothing. Reference of all important questions back to the home governments, before a single gunboat can be used, and where telegraphic communication is rigidly prohibited, is simply to nullify and bring into contempt all diplomatic power in China. How can any case of local difficulty be settled where there is a premium offered for procrastination? Chinese testimony in Washington, London, or Paris is not likely to be received with the same distrust as it is here, where its value is known, so that in all future controversies fat chance will be placed upon an equality with truth.

The policy of seeking refuge on board of war vessels is both impracticable and humiliating. No community of Englishmen or Americans at any of the treaty ports will desert their hard-earned vantage-ground in the presence of danger. It is not a national characteristic of either to seek safety in flight. No wonder the bare suggestion of an alternative so degrading should be received here with incredulous amazement. There is something in Anglo-Saxon blood that burns at such a thought. The naval officer in command of a vessel, who would see a defenceless community of merchants or missionaries beleaguered by a host of semi-barbarians, and not expend the last grain of powder in their defence, would merit the contempt of all honorable men; and dismissal from the service which he had disgraced. What American, what English man, holding a commission would not sacrifice it, should the folly or imbecility of his superiors assure him of such a fate for doing his duty, rather than bear henceforth the brand of infamy upon his brow?

I am happy to believe that, in China, there is no such division of opinion as to the relative merits of American and English policy, and no such jealousy between the citizens of the two nations on this coast, as that recently shown by western paper press of the United States. The interests of each are regarded as concurrent, and I have not yet heard a single American merchant make invidious reflections upon the "threat policy."

Without going back into the history of treaties made prior to 1858, and the advances gained step by step under the pressure of British and French arms, up to the residence of foreign ministers at Peking, it will not be accounted strange that I should accept the facts of history in preference to unfounded theories of Chinese progression. Whether more advantageous results might not have been obtained by peaceable means; whether the fault of our unsatisfactory progress may not be traced to the unjust and injurious conduct of foreigners in China since the days of Keng-ho; whether it would not have been better had justice, moderation and good faith been observed on both sides, are not questions that can now be determined. If we undertake to go back and make reparation for all the crimes and errors committed throughout the past, I fear we will not advance much in the future. We can only accept the present, and profit by experience; and if experience teaches anything, it is that neither forbearance nor persuasion has ever advanced the cause of civilization a single step in this country.

In all the important conflicts with China which culminated in the treaties of Tientsin, the government of the United States in conformity with its established policy, maintained a position of neutrality. This position, however, furnished no ground for rejecting the concessions gained by the use of force. Mr. Reed, in his despatches to Lord Elgin, frankly acknowledges the services rendered to our citizens, and one commenced by Great Britain; and in a letter to Mr. Case, says: "Nothing is more likely to defeat the true aims of American statesmanship here, than a distempered jealousy of English or French progress, seeing, as I do, in the ports and marts of China, wherever English enterprise goes ours is quickly alongside of it; that every dollar Great Britain spends on its postal service, or in maintaining its naval force, is for our benefit. Similar acknowledgements were repeatedly made by Mr. Burlingame, who in referring to the liberal course pursued by Sir Frederick Bruce, and others who had preceded him, in the inauguration of the co-operative policy, said: "there can be nothing more unmeaning than antagonism between the United States and Great Britain, in China." Mr. Williams referring to the revision of the British Treaty, bears testimony to the efficiency and general justice of the British government and its officials in China.

It is by no means certain that the Chinese are disposed to accord to Americans on account of their forbearance, a higher degree of respect or confidence than they accord to other nations. The impression has obtained in the United States that they are exceptionally friendly to us. I have discovered nothing, during my residence in Peking, to warrant such an assumption. They regard Americans as they do all foreigners—with distrust. What was said by Tseng-kuo-fan and his associate Commissioners in 1854, that "the English barbarians are full of insidious schemes, unconfortably fierce and imperious," that "the American nation does no more than follow their direction;" that "every movement is the conception of the English;" may possibly have undergone some modification since that date; but, if so, I fancy it is rather in form than in substance. The experience of Mr. Reed in 1858 was, that, "Steadfast neutrality and consistent friendship make no impression on the isolated obduracy of this empire. I never thought," said he, "that there was on the part of the officials any such distinction; I am now sure of it." Mr. Williams expressed similar views in 1869: "The principle of conduct towards all foreign nations, which this government adopts, is isolation. 'Keep them at as great a distance as possible, and get into no quarrels with them if it can be avoided,' is their rule. It is quite a mistake to suppose a nation more than another; that they are more friendly, for instance, towards the Americans than towards the English; they may perhaps fear the English and Russians more than they do the Americans; but they would be glad if none of them ever came near."

The Emperor Hienfung, on the occasion of Mr. Ward's humiliating attempt to reach the Imperial presence, expressed himself still more decidedly in an official rescript:

"What this foreigner (Ward) remarks, that he respects the Great Emperor as much as he does that President is contemptuous way of referring to the President of the United States) is nothing less than to class the Middle Kingdom with barbarous tribes. Such wild exaltation of himself can only be relegated to subjects which make one laugh."

There has undoubtedly been a change in their estimate for foreigners since that date. The logic of arms has compelled respect. But if we suppose a change in their opinions and policy, we must suppose a cause. There has been no war since 1860; no act of flagrant wrong has been committed by any foreign power; no new policy has been eliminated; justice and consideration have been observed by all the treaty powers, the influence of Great Britain, as well as of the United States, has been freely given to the maintenance of the Imperial government against a rebellion, which would probably have crushed it, but for foreign intervention. In effect, since the establishment of diplomatic relations at Peking, there has been a perfect accord between the foreign Ministers on all subjects of general interest. No special cause for preference has existed, and the best proof that no exceptional influence has been obtained, may be found in the fact that all advances made all recommendations for the introduction of foreign improvements, all applications for grants, concessions or privileges, of whatever character and from whatever source, have been rejected with most rigid impartiality.

In the United States, the sending forth by China of an embassy to treat with the Western powers, was hailed as one of the greatest progressive movements of modern times. Sensible of the importance of encouraging foreign intercourse, China, it was alleged, had now, of her own accord, abandoned her policy of exclusion, and entered upon a career of improvement. She did not wait to be pressed, but took the initiative. All she desired was fair treatment and time to adapt herself to the new order of things. A proposition so reasonable in itself, and so accordant with the generous sentiment of the civilized world, could not fail to be received with great favor. It was what everybody desired, and it furnished gratifying evidence, not only of the progressive spirit of the age, but of American influence in China.

The movement, however, was not indigenous; nor does its object yet seem to be thoroughly understood. It is quite clear to my mind, that it was not intended by the Chinese rulers as a progressive movement. None of the foreign Governments were bringing any undue pressure to bear upon them. If they desired to adopt our improved systems of inter-communication and industry, who was preventing them? They were surrounded by the intelligent representatives of the Western Governments, who had contributed to the establishment of a pacific policy, and who had given evidence of their sincerity and friendship. What the Imperial authorities wanted, in reality, was to arrest progress, into which they found themselves drifting by the sheer force of circumstances. But it is a curious feature in the history of foreign intercourse with China, that every attempt made by the Chinese to force back the current of change, has had precisely the opposite effect from that intended. Every measure taken to restrict the influence of an aggressive civilization has resulted in an additional step forward. Thus, this Embassy will contribute to the cause of progress. I have no doubt. Whatever brings nations nearer together must tend to the establishment of a better understanding, and the removal of obstructions to friendly intercourse. This was very clearly seen by Lord Elgin in his negotiations conducted with the Treaty of Tientsin in 1858. Objecting to the plea of ignorance set up by the Chinese Commissioners, when discussing foreign affairs—a plea doubtless well founded, but too frequently used as a subterfuge to evade responsibilities—he earnestly recommended "that the Emperor should send to Europe, high and trustworthy officers, and obtain that knowledge which it is essential to the dignity and security of his Empire that they should possess." It was subsequently urged upon the Chinese government by the foreign representatives at Peking, and was specially recommended by Mr. Burlingame in 1865, when that gentleman was about to visit Europe and the United States. It was also recommended by Mr. Secretary Seward in December, 1865. But there was another and more direct influence at some time preceding the appointment of the Embassy. On the dismissal of Mr. Lay in 1863, Sir Frederick Bruce and Mr. Burlingame strongly recommended the appointment of Mr. Robert Hart, as Inspector-General of Customs. This gentleman had the confidence of the Chinese government; he had labored efficiently in its service, and he assumed the duties of his position with a thorough knowledge of the condition of the country, and the necessities of his employers. Although it was made a condition of his appointment that he should not reside at Peking, because of the troubles which had already arisen from the *quasi diplomatic* position of Mr. Lay, his advice in a similar capacity was found so valuable to the government, that he has been absent only at occasional intervals since the date of his appointment, and since 1865 has resided permanently at Peking. That Mr. Hart influenced Prince in bringing about the Embassy to the West is generally acknowledged. In fact, there is no room for doubt on the subject. Not only did he persistently urge the appointment of an Embassy; but he very plainly demonstrated to the rulers that the nations of the West would eventually, in the execution of existing treaties, compel them to advance, if they did not do so voluntarily. All the measures of progress urged upon them, as essential to friendly intercourse and to their own safety, by the Ministers at Peking, were urged with great vigor and earnestness by Mr. Hart. He frankly pointed out the inherent defects of their political system—the corruptions of their provincial officers; the utter lack of accountability in their fiscal system, and earnestly endeavored to convince them, that their only salvation lay in a forward movement. If they manifested a sincere desire to accept the ameliorations proposed by Western nations, then they would meet with generous support, and be aided in all their struggles to overcome the inherent difficulties of their position. But a contrary course would produce dissatisfaction, and pretexts would be found to overcome their obstinacy by force. This was wholesome advice, and it seemed for a time to be appreciated. But the astute mandarins had no idea of advancing. They were chiefly concerned to know how they could prevent innovations upon their established system, and at the same time avoid the troubles that threatened them. Undoubtedly they were in great difficulty, both on account of internal disorder and the complications growing out of the execution of existing treaties. A great rebellion had scarcely ended, leaving its necessary consequence of local desolation, and an impoverished treasury; and the minor rebellions, innumerable from their system, prevailed as usual in several of the provinces. Foreign merchants, missionaries and others were constantly urging, through the Ministers, an execution of treaty rights, or such modifications in the treaties as would render the object for which they were made attainable—all of which necessarily tended to the introduction of radical changes. A crisis was at hand—the revision of the British Treaty. Beset by difficulties on all sides, conscious of their own weakness, unable to determine how far they could evade the responsibilities which had been forced upon them, ignorant of the ultimate designs of foreign governments, and incompetent to deal efficiently with the questions at issue, the rulers adopted the only alternative that promised relief from change; an alternative in which, since the beginning of foreign intercourse, they have invariably sought refuge—procrastination. They sent forth an Embassy to the Western powers to explain their embarrassment; to deprecate unfriendly pressure and to ask that the principles of international law should be observed towards them. It is difficult to discover that there was any intention on their part to recede from the position, which they have always maintained, viz.: that they had a perfect right to manage their own affairs in their own way, and to determine for themselves the time and opportunity for making any changes which they might deem expedient, or conducive to the welfare and happiness of their people. No denial of rights that I am aware of, has been made by any foreign government, or any foreign representative, since the Treaty of Tientsin in 1858. On the contrary, they have been maintained in the utmost good faith by the whole diplomatic corps at Peking, and by none more strenuously than by Sir Frederick Bruce and Mr. Burlingame. But certain irreconcilable conditions *exist*, about which it was desirable there should be a better understanding. The government of the United States had disavowed any "intention of being technical or exacting in its intercourse" with China, or of "interfering with the distinct and unalienable attributes and functions of the Chinese people," while it "insisted always upon rights stipulated in solemn treaties." Similar sentiments had been repeatedly expressed in the correspondence of the British government, ever since the residence of its Ministers at Peking. Lord Clarendon, in his despatch of December 28th, 1868, to Mr. Burlingame, reiterated the assurance, that there was neither a desire nor intention on the part of her Majesty's government, "to apply unfriendly pressure to China to induce her government to advance more rapidly in her intercourse with foreign nations than was consistent with safety, and with due and reasonable regard for the feelings of her subjects." But Her Majesty's government "expected from China a faithful observance of the stipulations of existing Treaties." The existing treaties provide that foreign merchandize having paid 2½ per cent. transit duties at the ports, shall be exempt from further taxation; that there shall be no monopolies to restrict trade; missionaries may pursue their calling throughout the interior without being molested, &c., &c. The execution of these provisions involves changes in the fiscal, commercial, social and religious systems of the Empire, and if the prejudices of the Chinese government, and its provincial officers are to be respected, there can be but an imperfect observance of treaties. In fact, they become practically inoperative, except in so far as the Chinese authorities may choose to observe them.

There is no central authority here capable of abiding by, or if capable, willing to enforce, its obligations. There are no means of checking abuses on the part of the Provincial Authorities; no facilities for intercommunication or appeals to organized courts of justice, as in other countries.

Between the two positions of non-interference, and the execution of treaty rights lies the whole difficulty. It is for the Western powers to determine how far they will insist upon the observance of treaties, rejecting, of course as unbearable the position that these rights embrace others not specified or intended to be granted.

The Embassy to the West has been received in a manner creditable to the generous spirit of the age. Whatever errors may be committed through misconception of facts or excess of zeal, the cause is one which appeals to the highest sentiments of the Christian world; and truth will ultimately be eliminated. The stubborn logic of results will dissipate all illusions. I look upon the movement, therefore, whatever its design, may have been, as abounding in promise for the future. But it is the change fertile of an enthusiastic and progressive race, to overleap all obstacles, and seize upon the conclusions which they desire. This, I fear, will meet with many disheartening checks, before the end really desired by the nations of the West, is attained. China neither sees her way clear at present to an acceptance of the ameliorations proposed, nor has she, so far as facts warrant us in believing, the slightest desire to substitute foreign systems for those which have answered her purpose through so many successive generations. All that the rulers of this Empire desire is, to be left free to work out their own destiny in their own way, and that is simply retrogression and final relapse into barbarism. They make small concessions to avert greater ones. The whole struggle is against nothing at all. I state this, not in the way of supposition, but as an incontrovertible fact, which we are bound to confront. It is a subject for sympathy rather than complaint, a vast empire with an industrious, and inoffensive population in many respects worthy of esteem, maintaining an unequal struggle to preserve its ancient systems against the combined powers of the world. We, of the West, see that paganism, and the isolation necessary to its existence, must give way in the natural progression of events. Doubtless they too see that a great change, beyond which all seems in their ignorance dark, disastrous, is being forced upon them, but they cannot see the justice of it. Instead of attributing to them, either capacities or motives irreconcilable with their whole history, and with their present condition and limited intelligence, it is our duty to enlighten and to elevate them. But it is not by pandering to their superstitions or their weaknesses that this is to be done. The strong hand of pressure may be more humane in the end than empty flattery. No reliance can be more under-standing than that based upon the forbearance or magnanimity of the treaty powers. They may be separated by diversity of interests or by the accidents of war. The best friends of China will undoubtedly prove to be those who can induce her to strengthen her organisation, and render herself able and worthy to maintain an independent position. There is no security in procrastination. Nothing upon earth or in national or individual life is absolutely stationary. Either retrogression or advance is inevitable. How far the one may be justifiable, if it be possible to avert it, or the other be insisted upon as essential to friendly intercourse and the maintenance of existing rights, remains to be determined by the dominant powers.

If the citizens and subjects of Western nations must be content to limit their intercourse to the treaty ports, and depend for protection upon an impracticable policy, there is no guarantee that the limitation will not have to be carried still further. All experience shows that a retrospective movement once commenced in this country, inevitably leads to war. Neither the United States nor Great Britain can desire this. Our present relations with China are friendly, and peace and good understanding can easily be maintained by a policy at once equitable and firm. There is no occasion for disturbance of these amicable relations; nothing but a criminal disregard of existing conditions can lead to war; and the best way to avoid it is to insist upon the execution of our treaties.

And now, gentlemen, with many thanks for your kindness, and my best wishes for the success of your cause, I am, very truly,

Your friend and servant,

J. ROSS BROWNE.

MEMORIAL TO THE THRONE FROM TING-YEH-CHENG.

The following is a summary of a memorial lately presented to the Throne by the above official.

Ting-yeh-chêng, the Governor of Kiangsu, on his knee reverently draws up this memorial in obedience to the Imperial will, and begs to express his humble opinion on the advisability of giving up the indulgence of case, and prays the sacred glance thereon.

With regard to the memorial drawn up by Mo-chong-kee, an edict was issued on the 7th of the 8th moon in the 7th year of Tung-chi, to the effect, that as the rebellion is gradually put to an end, peace should always be preserved by our uncomitting exertion in future. Your Minister is much touched in feeling by reading over this edict, and is of opinion that both in ancient and in present time, "the peace and disturbance of the Empire mainly depended upon giving up, or not giving up, the indulgence of ease." While the Empire is in a prosperous condition, the promotion of the interest of it, though often discussed, is scarcely carried into effect, and the corruption of Government is scarcely put down through fear of too much trouble, till the corruption goes so far that it is impossible to return to a right course. Your Minister begs to give a few pieces of advice on internal reform of Government.

The virtuous men, and men of talent should be sedulously searched for office. The Government is in so much need of them, as is the fish of water. If the offices of a district, of a country, and of a province were filled up by right persons, peace in the Empire could be maintained, but we must have right persons, before we expect them to do right things. Now the knowledge of the officers, at the present day, is so limited, that they know nothing beyond the official routine. They know nothing about examination of cases, nor the collection of revenue. The cases are disposed of, and the revenue collected, exclusively by their subordinates. This is because their learning does not qualify them to fill such offices, if so, what difference is there between compelling carpenters to perform surgery, and compelling doctors to build houses; if they are trusted to do each other's work, the house will be ruined, and the patient will be endangered; and if even doctors and carpenters could not be trusted to do each other work, how could we trust those unlearned persons to take a parental care over the people? Now the thieves and rebels in the Empire are our people. They become thieves and rebels because they suffer from hunger and cold. Why do they suffer from hunger and cold? Because the officers do not take a parental care over them, and do not extend their means of support. It is evident that the goodness or corruption on the part of officers at present, would result in the maintenance, or disturbance, of peace in the Empire in future. Your Minister is of opinion that a class should be set apart for those officers who are selected and recommended of good character, and those who recommend them are held responsible for their good conduct, and an edict ordering selection of good men to fill offices, should be at once issued to all the officers in the Empire. By so doing, all the virtuous and talented men would not be left behind, and if the offices of districts are filled and well governed by good men, the peace of the whole Empire can be maintained.

To purchase of offices should at once be put a stop to. The reason why offices are allowed to be purchased, is on account of army expenditure, but lately the price has been gradually reduced so low, that not only the rich, but the poor, would purchase office for the purpose of money-making. This is the main cause of corruption of Government; therefore your Minister would advise the same should be put a stop to.

The salary and allowance of some of the mandarins in the cabinet, and of those below the rank of Tartai should be increased, for they must have sufficient means to support families, before they are expected to render good services to the Government. If, after increase of salary, they are still found to violate the laws, let them be visited with severe punishment according to law. We should not be afraid of vast expense, because the Government will gain twice as much, if all corruptions are to be put down.

The corruption on the part of councillors should be put down at once. Your Minister is of opinion that a class of office should be set apart for those who study the laws, and all councillors employed in the yamen in future should be selected by repeated examination; and when they have served a certain number of years, let the best ones of them be selected, and recommended to fill civil offices. This would encourage them to exert themselves in rendering good service to the Government, so all corruption can be put down.

Good arrangement should be made in conveying grain to the capital. As this article of food has been hitherto transported by native junks, which are only propelled by wind, and as many steamers are rapidly being completed in the Arsenals at Shanghai and Foochow, your Minister is of opinion that grain should be conveyed by Foreign bottoms; they are not only suitably adapted for that purpose, but they would suppress pirates by their frequent running to and fro on the sea, and the capital would be well supplied with grain in future.

The Military education should be improved. Your Minister is of opinion that there should be three classes of military officers selected, one should be selected for military skill, the second for mechanical skill, and the third for bravery; by so doing the army will be strengthened, and our Government will be rapidly improved.

LOSS OF THE AMERICAN STEAMER "FUNG SHUEY," IN THE HARBOUR OF AMOY.

On the evening of the 14th ult., at seven o'clock, the American steamer *Fung Shuey*, wh is attempting to shift from her berth to the buoy of Messrs. Douglas Lapraik & Co., in order to ensure quick despatch on the following morning, drifted on to some rocks situate on the west side of the harbour, and became a total wreck. The immediate cause of the disaster, by the taking of a line (hawser) made fast to H B M's gunboat *Cockatafer*. The ebb tide, was flowing rather strong at the time, and in consequence of the above mentioned accident the steamer was drifted on to the rocks. The vessel was unfortunately not under steam at the time.

LEGAL.

In re Lyall, Still & Co. Bankrupts, ex parte the claim of C. P. Henderson & Co., of Manchester.

Judgment was delivered in the above case on the 21st ult. This was a motion by which Henderson & Co., of Manchester, petitioned under the 96th section of the Bankruptcy Ordinance of 1864, that their title might be declared to be paramount to the hands of the official assignee, to wit, (*a*) 25 Trusses Long Ells, which arrived on 13th February in Hongkong, per *Behar*; (*b*) 21 Trusses Long Ells, part of 50 Trusses, which arrived in Hongkong on 23rd February, per *Benares*; These 26 Trusses coming into the hands of the official assignee on the Bankruptcy, but being in fact the property of Messrs. Caldwell & Co., of Manchester, and being a sum of $4,321.50; now in his hands for of $3,893.25 being a sum handed to the Official Assignee by Mr. Caldwell, and alleged by the claimants to be part proceeds of goods consigned by Henderson & Co., under trust for their benefit and sold by the Bankrupts, without the proceeds being applied. The 26 Trusses passed into the Official Assignee's hands, subject to trusts declared in the headings of the invoices.

Regarding the claim to the 26 trusses, the question was whether the heading on the invoices would prevail against the Assignee and on the authority of Lord Romilly's *dictum*, in *Henderson v. Campbell*, on an identical invoice heading, where the contract was upheld, his Lordship decided in favour of Henderson & Co.'s claim.

With respect to claim (*a*), from the evidence of the compradore, it appeared that the goods were at different times conveyed in small lots, the proceeds passed into a general account, and out of this general mass, a sum of $8,879 was paid to Mr. Caldwell's credit at the Oriental Bank, to defray his costs as Solicitor to the bankrupts. Why only $5,986.25 was subsequently paid to the Official Assignee did not appear. Without thinking it necessary to apply the old expression "money has no ear mark" to the case, his Lordship considered the true rule was, that the product or substitute for the original thing follows the thing itself as long as it can be ascertained to be such (*Taylor v. Plummer*, 3 M. and G. 575.). The thing but a criminal disregard of existing conditions can lead to war; and the best way to avoid it is to insist upon the execution of our treaties.

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DRY AMONTILLADO SHERRY.
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Merchant Navy
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tf 1562 Amoy, 8th August, 1869.

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SECRETARY
JOHN LAURENCE, Esq.

THE CORPORATION of the LONDON ASSURANCE have appointed Agents for the issue of Policies for Marine Assurance in INDIA and CHINA as under:—
Bombay—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Madras—Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co.
Calcutta—Messrs. MACKILLOP, STEWART & Co.
Hongkong—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Shanghai—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Foochow—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Mauritius—Messrs. BLYTH BROTHERS & Co.
The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the CORPORATION of the LONDON ASSURANCE, payable either here, in LONDON, at any of the above-named Agencies, and also at
Melbourne, Victoria—
Messrs. DALGETY, BLACKWOOD & Co.
Launceston, Tasmania—
Messrs. DE CROZ, NICHOLS & Co.
Hobart Town—
Mr. LAVINGTON ROOPE.
Adelaide, S. Australia—
Messrs. ELDER, SMITH & Co.
Sydney, New S. Wales—
Messrs. FAWKNER, GREENWOOD & Co.
Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand—
Messrs. DALGETY, RATTRAY & Co.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 146 Hongkong, 21st January, 1868.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION

LIFE ASSURANCES.

THE Undersigned are authorised to issue Life Policies for sums not exceeding £5,000.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1959 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

NOTICE.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

THE following rates will in future be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding	1 month	¼ per cent.
Above one month, and not exceeding	3 "	½ "
Above three months, and not exceeding	6 "	¾ "
Above six months, the full annual rate.		

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.
tf 687 Hongkong, 8th April, 1868.

NOTICE.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding	1 month	¼ per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	3 "	½ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding	6 "	¾ "
Above 6 months the full annual rate.		

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.
tf 698 Hongkong, 7th April, 1868.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above CORPORATION are prepared to grant FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE on the usual terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 3025 Hongkong, 27th December, 1867.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having received extended limits from THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, are now authorised to issue Policies against FIRE as follows, viz:—
On any one first-class Building, or on Goods stored therein—in Hongkong, $80,000; in Macao $45,000.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool.
tf 698 Hongkong, 7th June, 1864.

REDUCTION

In the rates of premium for FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned have (as already intimated in their Circular dated 14th October last) received authority from the Secretary of the Royal Insurance Company to reduce the rate of Premium under certain circumstances, on private residences and on Furnitures and effects therein contained.
In cases of Dwelling Houses removed from the town the rate of premium will be three-quarters per cent. in place of one per cent. per annum as hitherto charged, and in cases of Residences so situated being detached or semi-detached the rate will be further reduced to one-half per cent.
The Royal's annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will therefore remain as follows until further notice, viz:—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents.	}	½ per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents	}	¾ per cent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents.	}	1 per cent.
First Class China Houses and their contents.	}	1½ per cent.

Other Risks by Special arrangement.
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 714 Hongkong, 9th November, 1866.

AMICABLE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Insurance Office, are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS, and issue Policies on any First-class Sailing Vessels or Steamers on the usual terms, payable in case of loss, in China, Singapore, Calcutta, Bombay or London.
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.
tf Hongkong, 8th October, 1863.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding	1 month	¼ per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	3 "	½ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding	6 "	¾ "
Above 6 months, the full annual rate.		

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 874 Hongkong, 7th April, 1868.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

139, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co.—*Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorized to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers. W. MACAULAY, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

HAMBURG BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now authorized to accept insurance against Fire at Hongkong, and at any of the open ports in China, to the increased amount of $50,000 on one Risk.
WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*
tf 2105 Hongkong, 7th November, 1868.

Insurances.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY. SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire on Buildings and Goods, at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 336 Hongkong, 7th February, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY, OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above INSURANCE COMPANY, are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the Current Rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 573 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1867.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.
In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured *Fifteen per cent. of its yearly profits*, divided *pro rata* to the net premium contributed.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf 1039 Hongkong, 1st January, 1869.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Companies at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 2096 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Above 1 month, and not exceeding	} 1 month	¼ of the annual rate.
	} 3 "	½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding	} 6 "	¾ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.		

GILMAN & Co., *Agents,*
North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 698 Hongkong, 7th April, 1868.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 471 Hongkong, 8th March, 1868.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1838.

CAPITAL, £500,000.

MANAGING AGENTS IN CHINA,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co
HONGKONG,
MEDICAL REFEREE,
IVOR MURRAY, Esq., M.D.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Managing Agents for the above Company are prepared to accept risks and issue Policies on Life Assurances.
For further particulars, forms of proposals &c., apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Managing Agents in China.
tf 1416 Hongkong, 15th June, 1867.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

FORBES & Co.'s CONSTituents INSURANCE COMPANY,
AND
BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Companies are prepared to accept risks on the usual terms.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 399 Hongkong, 26th February, 1868.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, 1868.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to issue Marine Policies on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000, on any first class risk.
A. G. HOGG & Co.
tf 538 Hongkong, 17th March, 1869.

G. DA SILVEIRA.

JEWELLER AND WATCH MAKER,
2 doors past the Hongkong Dispensary,
QUEEN'S ROAD,
HONGKONG [May 11

CASE & Co.,

NAGASAKI, KOBE, AND OSACA, COMMISSION AND GENERAL MERCHANTS. [Orl2
tf 1938

INGLIS & Co.,
NAGASAKI, JAPAN.

SHIPCHANDLERS AND GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.
Fullest assortment at the lowest Prices. [Orl2
tf 1891

H. W. HORNHOLZ & CO.
SHIP'S COMPRADORS
AND
GENERAL GROCERS,
No. 38, Praya east Central Market,
HONGKONG,
Are prepared to supply to Families and Commanders of vessels all descriptions of Provisions, Groceries, &c., on the most reasonable terms.
A selected assortment of Gilman's Stores always on hand.
All orders attended to with promptitude.
tf 1321 Hongkong, 7th July, 1869.

GEORGE GLASSE,
(FIVE YEARS MANAGER TO KINSFORD & Co., PICCADILLY LONDON, AND 26, PLACE VENDOME, PARIS),
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN CHEMIST, VICTORIA DISPENSARY, HONGKONG.
SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS SUPPLIED AND REFITTED.
tf 2036 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1867.

E. R. HANDLEY,
(LATE PATERSON & HANDLEY),
HOUSE & SHIP PLUMBER, COPPERSMITH,
ZINC WORKER, AND GAS FITTER,
16, Queen's Road West.
tf 1014 Hongkong, 25th May, 1869.

WHAMPOA BEEF, Shanghai MUTTON, and all table requisites for Family use, AT J. FRISBY & Co.'s,
Butchers, Grocers, and Market Compradors.
Store 13, corner of Wellington and Graham Sts.
*Butcher's Stall, Central Market